

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 12468 (1988): General requirements for vibrators for mass concreting; Immersion type [MED 18: Construction Plant and Machinery]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



REAFFIRMED

2005

IS : 12468 - 1988
(Reaffirmed 2005)

Indian Standard

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
VIBRATORS FOR MASS CONCRETING,
IMMERSION TYPE**

(Second Reprint OCTOBER 2007)

UDC 666.97.033.16

© Copyright 1989

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002**

Indian Standard

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VIBRATORS FOR MASS CONCRETING, IMMERSION TYPE

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 29 July 1988, after the draft finalized by the Construction Plant and Machinery Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 The compaction of concrete by vibration has revolutionized the concept of concrete technology, making possible use of low slump stiff mixes for production of high quality concrete with required degree of strength, density, durability and impermeability. Immersion vibrators are most commonly used for compaction of plain and reinforced concrete. With the introduction of centralized batching plant and mass concreting techniques, compaction of concreting by vibration by immersion vibrator up to 90 mm diameter has been found to be inadequate especially while taking into account the speed of pouring of concrete. In mass concreting, aggregates of size up to 150 mm is used. Effective compaction cannot be obtained with smaller diameter needles and as such it has become necessary to use bigger diameter needles. This standard is being prepared for giving guidance in the manufacture and use of immersion vibrators of needles of diameter

over 90 mm. Immersion vibrators of 90 mm and below have already been covered in IS : 2505-1988*.

0.3 Pneumatic and electrically driven motor in head type immersion vibrators are to be advantageous for higher diameter immersion vibrators. Use of petrol/diesel engine prime mover has been found to be unsatisfactory in view of the weight due to higher horse power rating of the unit. For safety reasons, use of high frequency, low voltage electrical drive units are recommended for these vibrators.

0.4 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960†. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*General requirements for concrete vibrators, immersion type (*third revision*).

†Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard lays down requirements for material, size, construction and performance of immersion vibrators above 90 mm size.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.0 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS : 2505-1988* and the following shall apply.

2.1 Driving Shaft — A shaft which connects the motor and the eccentric shaft, and gives the drive to the eccentric shaft.

2.2 Driving Gear — A gear on the motor output shaft and the eccentric shaft.

2.3 Spindle Coupling — Coupling which connects the eccentric shaft and the motor gears through the spindle tube.

2.4 Spindle Tube — A tube which encloses the drive shaft.

2.5 Upper Eccentric Housing Cap — Cap which is on the driving end of the vibrator and connected to the spindle tube.

3. MATERIALS

3.1 The tube of the vibrating needle shall be seamless steel tube or heavy class ERW tube conforming to IS : 1161-1979* or IS : 1239 (Part 1)-1979†.

*Specification for steel tubes for structural purposes (*third revision*).

†Specification for mild steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought steel fittings: Part 1 Mild steel tubes (*fourth revision*).

*General requirements for concrete vibrators, immersion type (*third revision*).

3.2 The bottom cap shall be of carbon steel of grade 35C8 of IS : 1570 (Part 2)-1979* and shall be tempered and hardened to 40 to 50 HRC or cast steel conforming to grade 1 of IS : 1030-1982†.

3.3 The eccentric shaft/rotor shall be made of carbon steel of grade 35C8 of IS : 1570 (Part 2)-1979* and shall be tempered.

3.4 Bearings — The bearings shall be of ball bearing type of suitable capacity and conforming to relevant Indian Standards.

3.5 Drive Shaft — The drive shaft shall be seamless tube with end coupling of carbon steel with internal gear teeth for coupling to the eccentric shaft end and motor end.

3.6 Handle — It shall be of mild steel with rubber covering to suit the site requirements.

4. SIZES

4.1 The size of the vibrator shall be denoted by the outside diameter of the vibrating needle and expressed in mm.

4.1.1 The actual outside diameter of the needle measured anywhere in its length excluding the bottom cap and the top tube shall not differ from the outside diameter by more than ± 2 mm.

4.1.2 The standard outside diameter of the vibrating needle shall be 100, 110 and 150 mm.

4.1.3 Length of Vibrating Needle — The length of vibrating needle shall be measured from the outer end of the bottom cap to the joint between

the needle casing and the upper eccentric housing. Tolerance of the length shall be ± 5 mm.

NOTE — The following standard lengths are recommended for selection of suitable length depending upon the nature of jobs required. These sizes have been recommended arbitrarily, purely with a view to aiding rationalized production by limiting a number of sizes of 600, 625 and 650 mm.

5. CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Vibrating Needle

5.1.1 Tube — The tube should be reinforced at the threaded portion as indicated in Fig. 1 to prevent any failure due to lesser thickness at this point. Suitable bearing blocks have to be welded inside the tube for mounting the bearings of the eccentric shaft. This is necessary because the outer diameter of the bearings of the required capacity may be less than the inside diameter of the needle casing (see Fig. 1).

5.1.2 Bearings — These shall be of adequate size, and suitably mounted and press fitted on the shaft so as to take both radial and axial loads. The bearings and the eccentric shaft assembly shall be such as to enable the removal of shaft for repairs and replacement.

5.1.3 Concentricity — The eccentric shaft or rotor upon assembly shall be such that all components are concentric about their respective centre lines where bearing, journals, housing and drive shaft, etc, are concerned.

5.1.4 Vibrating Needle — It shall be completely sealed against entry of moisture, dust, grout, etc.

6. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

6.1 It shall be in accordance with IS : 2505-1988*

*Schedules for wrought steels for general engineering purposes: Part 2 Carbon steels (unalloyed steels) (first revision).

†Specification for carbon steel castings for general engineering purposes (third revision).

*General requirements for concrete vibrators, immersion type (third revision).

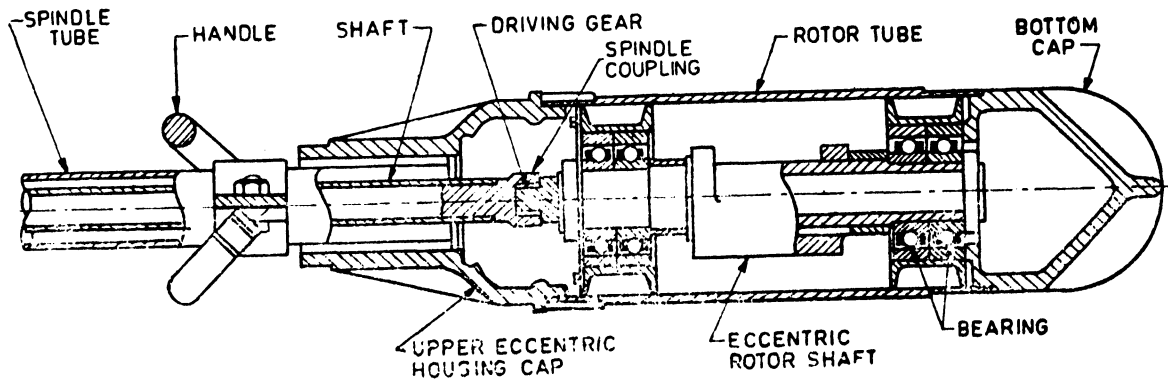


FIG. 1 HEAVY DUTY VIBRATOR

excepting that the frequency of vibration and amplitude should be as follows:

<i>Diameter of Vibrating Needle</i> (mm)	<i>Frequency</i> (Vibrations/minute)	<i>Amplitude</i> (mm)
100 } 110 } 150 }	5 500-8 500	2-1

6.1.1 The normal recommended life of unit is 5000 h except for the wearing parts.

7. INSTRUCTION SHEET

7.1 An instruction sheet containing instructions

relating to installation, maintenance and lubrication of the vibrator and prime mover shall be given.

8. MARKING

8.1 Each vibrator shall have firmly attached to it a mark plate bearing the following information:

- Manufacturer's name or trade-mark;
- Vibrator reference number;
- Type and rating of the power unit to be used;
- Year of manufacture; and
- Frequency and amplitude.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 1986 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402

website : www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices:

	Telephones
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002	{ 2323 7617 2323 3841
Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700054	{ 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022	{ 260 3843 260 9285
Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113	{ 2254 1216, 2254 1442 2254 2519, 2254 2315
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400093	{ 2832 9295, 2832 7858 2832 7891, 2832 7892
Branches : AHMEDABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. PARWANOO. PATNA. PUNE. RAJKOT. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. VISAKHAPATNAM.	